

Odds of pulmonary embolism up for obese COVID-19 patients

20 May 2020



>30 kg/m² had an adjusted odds ratio of 2.7. The odds ratio was 4.8 for PE with a 6 µg/mL increase in D-dimer. The area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) was 0.86 for the multivariable model. A D-dimer of 3.11 µg/mL had sensitivity and specificity of 78 and 81 percent, respectively, for development of PE (AUC, 0.85).

"Our study, in [conjunction](#) with recent and future studies, may prompt early evaluation with pulmonary CT angiography in COVID-19 [patients](#) who are at increased risk for developing [pulmonary embolism](#) based on demographic, clinical, and laboratory variables," the authors write.

More information: [Abstract/Full Text](#)

Copyright © 2020 [HealthDay](#). All rights reserved.

(HealthDay)—Patients with COVID-19 with a body mass index (BMI) >30 kg/m² have increased odds of developing pulmonary embolism (PE), according to a research letter published online May 14 in *Radiology*.

Neo Poyiadi, M.D., from the Henry Ford Health System in Detroit, and colleagues assessed the clinical characteristics of COVID-19 patients who developed PE in a retrospective analysis involving 328 COVID-19 patients who underwent pulmonary computed tomography (CT) angiography.

The researchers found that 22 percent of the patients had PE. Patients with a BMI >30 kg/m² were observed more often in the PE versus the non-PE group (58 versus 44 percent). Compared with the non-PE cohort, fewer patients with PE were on [statin therapy](#) prior to admission (27 versus 46 percent). In a multivariate model, patients taking statin therapy prior to admission had significantly reduced odds of developing PE (adjusted odds ratio, 0.4), while those with a BMI

APA citation: Odds of pulmonary embolism up for obese COVID-19 patients (2020, May 20) retrieved 10 June 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-05-odds-pulmonary-embolism-obese-covid-.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.